

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- ~~SECRET~~
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

DECLASSIFIED BY SP9 AG/dmg
ON 9/15/96

Date 8/9/83

~~TO:~~ DIRECTOR, FBI

~~FROM:~~ SAC, NEWARK (100-5707) (P) (FCI-1)

~~PROVISIONAL PARTY OF COMMUNISTS, USA, aka
Provisional Wing of the CP, Provisional
Party, PCPUSA Provisional, et al;
DOMESTIC SECURITY;
OO: NEW YORK~~

This communication is classified "Secret" in its entirety, unless otherwise indicated.

Preliminary inquiry initiated 8/1/83, to expire 11/28/83.

Re: Newark teletype to Director, dated 8/3/83.

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Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are two copies each of a self explanatory FD-302, regarding [redacted] knowledge of the military faction of captioned group. Enclosed also is one copy each of above groups military training manual.

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: ~~3060~~
Declassify: OADR

100 486889 24

100-302-4251

ENC. BEHIND FILE

2-Bureau (Encl. 3)
2-New York (Encl. 3)
3-Newark
(1-134B-5086)
DJL/kr
(7)

Approved: [Signature] Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

NOV-1983

NK 100-57407

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to conduct indices checks on the following offices of above military faction:

[redacted] white female, [redacted]

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[redacted] (no descriptive data available at this time).

[redacted] (no descriptive data available).

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] (phonetic).

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[redacted]
[redacted] Descriptive data not yet available. Reportedly holds the rank of [redacted] in captioned group.

[redacted] Descriptive data not yet available, but reportedly holds the rank of [redacted] and Central Committee member.

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[redacted]
[redacted] Holds rank of [redacted]
[redacted]

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Conduct indices check on the above military fraction members.

~~SECRET~~

NK 100-574-7

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: Will attempt to verify information set out in enclosed FD-302 re drills in the Princeton area.

2. Will attempt polygraph examination of asset.
3. Will continue debriefing of asset.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 8/9/83

This communication is classified "~~Secret~~" in its entirety, unless otherwise indicated.

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On August 1,2,4, 1983, [redacted] provided the following information regarding the Military Fraction of the Provisional Party of Communists, United States of America.

Above organization is divided into numerous divisions which are referred to as "Fractions." All of these are open to any full member (cadre), with the exception of the military fraction, which is considered secret or "closed." Asset noted in a copy of the groups constitutional document, which was made available to this office, references to "open" and "closed" parts. The military is the only closed section.

Membership in the military unit appears to be by invitation, only after at least one year as a full cadre member. During the first year, a continuing series of written evaluations are made and a course of regular instructions is undergone. This instruction is through a controlled reading schedule, lectures and ideological orientation.

Asset stated the observation that at least forty to fifty percent of full cadre members, who have been full members for one year are in the military. Almost all of those who have been full members for two or three years are in the military fraction. Military assignments are frequently considered an extra job, in addition to a political or recruiting assignment. For example, a full time "Political Commissar" would probably be a military member.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP9 AG/dmy
ON 9/18/95

~~Classified by: 3366~~
~~Declassify: OADR~~

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Investigation of	<u>8/1.2.4/83</u>	<u>Morristown, New Jersey</u>	File # <u>Newark 100-57407</u>
by	[redacted]	<u>JDL/kr</u>	Date dictated <u>8/5/83</u>

NK 100-57407

As the "military fraction" is considered secret, military duties, assignments, weapons and techniques are not discussed with members outside of the military. Asset stated this discipline is fairly rigidly enforced.

Asset described the military as disciplined, and as taking their duties seriously. Uniforms are worn during special events and regular weekly drills take place. Asset knows very little of these drills, as they are not discussed.

The military unit at New Brunswick, New Jersey, goes for early morning drills, at a location believed to be in the vicinity of Herrenton (phonetic) Woods, off Snowden Lane, Princeton, New Jersey. These drills usually are on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, with the members returning by approximately noon. Asset noted that uniforms are usually not worn at these drills. Boots or sneakers are usually worn and are quite muddy on their return. The nature of these drills is not known.

Asset made available one copy of a military fraction training document. This manual includes typed and xerox copies of the following:

1. Memo, dated June 26, 1981, to all military fraction liaisons, setting forth instructions for study and security of these documents and setting forth sign out procedures allowing availability only to military personnel.
2. An original sign out sheet, bearing initials and dates.
3. "The eleven general orders."
4. "Glossary of common expressions."
5. "Physical fitness standards."
6. "Open letter to the closed section," dated June 24, 1981. This ten page letter calls for absolute discipline and referring to the "massive undertaking."
7. One page document showing the "break-down" of the Lee-Enfield number four rifle.

NK 100-57407

8. One eight page "Universal Code of Military Justice," in three parts.
9. A five page document on "Hand to Hand Combat."
10. One document entitled "Use of Deadly Force."
11. Disassembly instructions for the United States M-1 Carbine.
12. One training pamphlet on "Shore Party Operations."
13. One document entitled "Offensive Combat." This article, of ten pages, is marked "By Clearance Only." This document is an instructional pamphlet on the subject of combat movement of fire teams.
14. "Squad Combat Formations."
15. "Squad as Outguard of the Combat Outpost," subtitled "Defensive Combat."

Asset advised that the military fraction is headquartered at the National Headquarters of the Provisional Party, at 1107 Carroll Street, Crown Heights, Brooklyn. Records and files of the military are filed in the law office [redacted] (a full cadre member), [redacted] Headquarters is on the second floor.

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A room referred to, at that location, as "the cave," houses what asset estimates as over 100 firearms. Asset, on one occasion observed two or three racks of rifles, which looked like AK-47's and military style M-1 Carbines. Additionally, several olive-drab duffel bags in the room contained unknown type firearms.

Asset on two occasions observed a small pistol, identified as possibly being a Derringer, silver, with pearl handle and a trigger guard. Asset once saw [redacted] with one of these. He stated that they have recently obtained a large shipment from Central or (South) America. [redacted]

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[redacted]

NK 100-57407

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On another occasion, asset observed [redacted]

[redacted] On another occasion, asset observed a weapon on a table, which was similar in appearance to an AK-47. It had a short, angled magazine.

Asset has observed large numbers of firearms being removed from the National Office, on several occasions. Asset stated that military members have made two, or more, trips out, carrying two duffel bags of weapons each trip. These were to special events, involving the top party leaders, who are usually guarded by the military fraction.

Asset stated a military officer is assigned as "commanding officer of the day," everyday. When the lookout, stationed at a front window sees something suspicious, the commanding officer of the day is called, by intercom, counter band radio, or simply shouting. After responding to the lookout window, an alert may be called. This alert may be only an increased level of "watch," in which other windows are covered, doors may be locked and military members go to the roof, for better visibility. The highest level is called going into "receivingship." On these occasions, only military members are allowed to exit the room in which they are located and weapons appear very quickly. Source stated that alerts are called frequently and asset has seen armed members appear in each room, within seconds. Discipline during these periods is very high.

Asset has strongly stated the opinion that if law enforcement attempted "a raid," bloodshed would follow. Asset feels strongly that most, if not all of the military members would use their weapons, as they seem to believe they are engaged in armed revolution.

Asset identified the following top leaders and positions within the military fraction at the National Office:

National Commanding Officer (NCO):

[redacted]

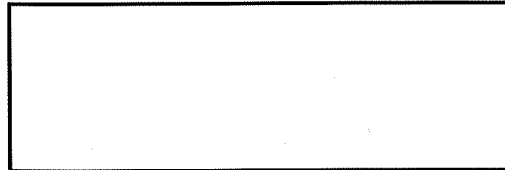
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Aide de Camp (ADC):

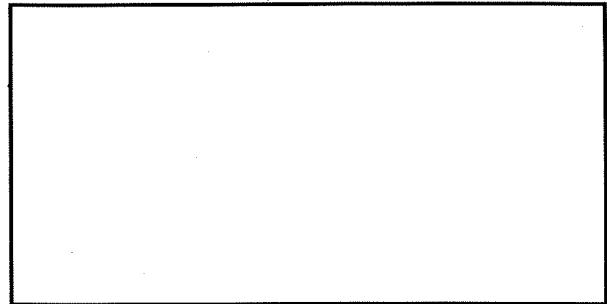
[redacted]

NK 100-57407

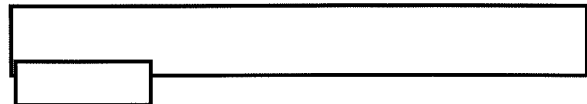
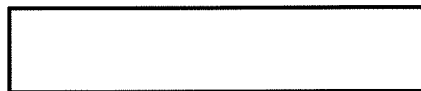
Assistant ADC:



Adjutant (ADJ):



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Asset described the military uniform as khaki pants (of various types); a long or short sleeve khaki shirt, with two pockets on the chest and patches on one shoulder; black, high top, highly polished boots, worn with bloused pants tucked in; a black silk ascot, tucked into the collar; a beret with a red star.

Parts of the uniforms are worn at meetings of the National Labor College.

THE ELEVEN GENERAL ORDERS

General Order 1:

- To take charge of this post and all government property in view

General Order 2:

- To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing

General Order 3:

- To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce

General Order 4:

- To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own

General Order 5:

- To quit my post only when properly relieved

General Order 6:

- To receive, obey and pass on to the sentry who relieves me all orders from the Commanding Officer, Officer of the Day, and officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only

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General Order 7:

- To talk to no one except in the line of duty

General Order 8:

- To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder

General Order 9:

- To call the Corporal of the Guard in any case not covered by instructions

General Order 10:

- To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased

General Order 11:

- To be specially watchful at night and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority

GLOSSARY OF COMMON EXPRESSIONS

- AVOL --- absent without leave.
Also known as 'French leave'.
- AIDE, or AIDE DE CAMP, or ADC --- an officer who is a personal assistant to a field grade officer, and can act in that officer's name.
- BIVOUAC --- temporary or improvised shelter for troops
- BUST --- to reduce in rank
- C.O. --- Commanding Officer
- DOG TAGS --- identification discs
- DUD --- unexploded shell, or a bad officer
- FIELD --- under actual or assumed conditions of a campaign against an enemy.
- FILE --- a column of troops, one behind another
- FOXHOLE --- pit dug for body protection
- GI'd --- in perfect, or inspection order
- IG -- Inspector General
- IC -- inspected and condemned
- KP -- kitchen duty
- MESS GEAR --- gear used for food
- MP --- military police
- NON-COM --- non-commissioned officer
- PACE --- thirty inches
- PIECE --- the rifle or weapon

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88-837 001
PHYSICAL FITNESS STANDARDS

Physical fitness standards are applied to all Fraction personnel 45 years of age or under. All eligible must maintain the ability to pass the test any time. Those who believe they cannot pass the test should request a specialized program until they attain the minimal acceptable level of fitness.

The test consists of three events: (1) pull-ups
(2) bent-knee sit-ups
(3) a three mile run

These events are designed to test the strengths and weaknesses and stamina of the upper body, the lower body, and the abdomen. To successfully pass the test, each representative must complete the minimum repetitions or time for each of the three events, plus earn the required additional points listed by age group and minimal acceptable standards. Ways to earn additional points are also listed below.

REQUIRED MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE PERFORMANCE

AGE	PULL-UPS	SIT-UPS	3 MILE RUN (mins)	SUBTOTAL POINTS	REQUIRED ADD- ITIONAL POINTS	PASSING SCORE
17-26	3	40	28	95	40	135
27-39	3	35	29	84	26	110
40-45	3	35	30	78	7	85

ADDITIONAL POINTS:

- ** Every additional 6 pull-ups = 20 points
- ** Every additional sit-up = 1 point
- ** Every minute off the 3 mile run = 5 points
- ** Every 10 push-ups = 5 points
- ** Every 1/2 mile run acceptable under your time break-down = 20 poi

73 080887 001

24 June, 1981

TO: All MF cadre

FR: Field Command

RE: AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CLOSED SECTION

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DATE 9/18/95 BY SP9AG/dmj

Comrades.

On behalf of this; a very special Fraction among Fractions, I find it necessary to attempt to speak to you in some manner before we launch a more rigid regime of association toward a goal the depth of which is yet untrammled. Because of the very nature of the assignment itself, it is of course necessary to keep the rhetoric conservative and thus require a rather infinite scrutiny on your part toward this document and its message.

There can be no doubt that the present period is one marked by some of the most singular changes we have as yet been called upon to consummate. Absolute discipline to an idea of leadership is mandatory here, comrades, as the results of lapses in that discipline become more critical toward the outcome of our effort. Speaking to this discipline itself is a difficult task as many of you have not had its policies articulated into any schemata relating either to the immediate period or your role within that period. There are other difficulties too, comrades, and in the spirit of the new period we must not mince words in dealing with those problems and explaining them from the organizational point of view which is, of course, the only pattern of action available to us.

In the beginning, I suppose, many of us will experience an initial rush of excitement, and then begin to grow restive as the excitement is dimmed by a continuation of day-to-day actions. I should like to stringently remind you at this time that the mere assembling of this effort within the time-frame of a few months is a task never before attempted in Western Europe, and that comrades must strive to deal with the task from that point of relativity rather than any imagined goal or contribution to goal that self-motivated individuals can accomplish. Many of us must learn to bide our time before we begin to learn to seize the time. The rules we endorse state that "independent action at this level is to be discouraged strenuously" and that the organization must exert itself strenuously to bring what pressure to bear it finds necessary so that the entire effort is shown only by a highly centralized unity of will. This is absolutely necessary for two reasons: (1) that we begin to find the comrades who are mature enough and amenable enough to the rigorous regulations we all shall endure to be considered fit to represent the organization in this massive undertaking, and (2) we must use the undertaking itself as the process in which incorrect leadership policies and practices are winnowed out, uprooted and removed to make room for the quantitative change to quality. That must necessarily mark this effort. This understanding alone places the burden of the entire organization's discipline on the chosen individuals within the discipline, both separately and collectively. It means that any policy not existing in writing from exterior ordinate authority can be

considered a breach of discipline by local leadership, whether consciously or unconsciously, and special steps must be taken by each selective rebel to fulfill our Constitutional obligation toward unity of will through collective leadership. In regard to this Fraction, comrades, this is the position that the democracy of democratic centralism holds.

For the first time in its history, National is making an immediate plea for each involved participant to furnish the effort with as much equity or, if you will, capital toward the enterprise as the individual can arrange for, to the point of self-sacrifice and obligatory desire toward the goal. The effort is largely dependent upon National's ability toward such expenditure; some comrades who have been closer to the effort than others are even selling jewelry and other private valuables in their personal recognition of individual participation in the collective obligation. At the same time, a business-like policy toward these assessments is being maintained by National; receipts are being issued and all funds should be submitted directly to National with local efforts securing their funds by requesting them in specific from National and issuing in turn a counter-receipt. The practice we are embarking on is of enormous value in raising public consciousness toward the financial needs of the organization, and it is policy at this time to regard these nationally receipted funds as loans to be reimbursed through the *aufgehoben* that accompanies the strategy.

This is the time when many personal policies and privileges of the past must be set aside and comrades must genuinely help stabilize each other toward the required unity. There will be long hours, expensive trips, arduous training, endless lectures; a literal cacophany of demands. Some comrades will be working almost endlessly toward the consummation of these goals. To not render these comrades every assistance and encouragement possible, or to cause these comrades to divert their attention from the processes and roles they must attain becomes, in effect, almost a matter of treasonable proportions toward one's own organization. It is time now to let petty differences and preferences fall by the wayside. To render a participant incapable of furnishing anything less than undivided confident attention toward the goal shall be subject to policies of criticism and education. It is axiomatic to say that when strategies of such highly critical magnitude enter a political scene, it is almost invariably accompanied by a series of changes in personal lifestyle that add or detract from the revolution. This covers every element of human behavior from the soaring rate of war-time marriages to the post-war baby boom, to an equally rigorous divorce and violence rate among a population. I ask each and every one of you in the name of the Party to work fast, to the interior integrity of subjectively-motivated conditions, whether imagined in the positive or the negative, so as to not jeopardize the confident and whole-hearted participation of each and every one involved in this undertaking. This in itself may call for

what the individual participant will regard as sacrifice, and in truth it may be that. In times and tempers such as these, sacrifice preceeds success not only in the dictionary but in the struggle itself. Agents of the bourgeoisie who are so discontent in marriages, friendships, the intertwinement of careers and strenuous change will be contemplated to remedy that situation. Subjective intrusion is both quantitatively and qualitatively detracting from objective progress toward the goal. It is the duty of each and every Communist to end those actions leading to the lowering of morale or the weakening of will or distraction from full-time contemplation of the necessary role. In times like these, Communists stand together even to the point of personal sacrifice, to ensure that each comrade retain availability toward maximal concentration and effort.

The Fraction of the Organization you are entering carries its rules and regulations along with its traditions as belted knights carried their heavy war sheilds. As you read and hear these protocols, remember that the words "a soldier" precedes each descriptive.

A soldier does not render himself incapable of action through intoxication, subjective derogatory comment, voluntary polemic or communication outside of recognized channels.

A soldier does not borrow, steal, or refuse an order.

A soldier's possessions are possessions of the group. If he leaves, they stay; unless group decision determines otherwise.

Sexualism is considered amenable to critical observation either in the positive or the negative, in direct relation to morale, money, monogamy, martyrdom or mental mayhem. The tactic rendered less than complimentary by sexual pursuit is considered flagrant. Sexual interest inspired after the beginning of the already-launched strategic pursuit is forbidden; again, both in the positive and the negative and in proportion to its effect on the abilities of the individual or the group.

Soldiers will care for their comrades in a sisterly or brotherly manner at all times. If each soldier is determined to advance his comrades, and is committed to a program of advancing their work and the conditions surrounding their work; to literally demand of one's self to be one's sibling's keeper, each subjectively internalizing the sacrifice, a smooth, confident, mature, unanguished devotion to duty will be advanced gladly. Patch up old animosities, dedicating whatever sacrifice that calls for to the revolution, not to the individual. Pick up the tasks where some fall short and jealously guard all morale that lies within your grasp. Morale does weaken from time to time, but the dialectic insists that if our own morale is weakened through the process, the strengthening of the morale of others comes, rather than fostering personal programs which induce pain or distress within a comrade -- if one shoulders a responsibility of accepting lowered subjective morale for an objective heightening of morale in others, unity of will and consistency of

practice is achieved. To care for one's sisters and brothers sets forth the physical components of care, not merely the emotional components of caring. We cared emotionally when Ronald Reagan was shot. We intend to take care that no more Ronald Reagans or assassins of Ronald Reagans stalk the landscape. The first is mere emotional reaction; the second is practical, political policy.

In the beginning, individual and general orders and training documents will begin arriving sporadically to local leadership. Some of these may seem isolated from preceding directives, and indeed they may well be. But each comrade must remember that each individual directive is designed to interact with the group in total, rather than the area of direction in specific, and no tailor-made program pertaining to any aspect of localized linear endeavor can be tolerated. Our first job is to see to the individuals in special need of care and criticism, then relate them to National or regional presence of the group itself. Then and only then can the parochial protocols of local entities be taken into consideration, and then and only then can the group foster that care, training, and progressive camaraderie that allows each individual successful participation. All members are subject to this internal issue. All members will be called upon to over-comply, over-qualify and over-demonstrate. Organizational theory must be promulgated openly. Leadership policies must

be made volatile through subjective and objective internalization of those policies by all involved. Military etiquette and overwhelming personal concern for one's comrades will mark the first period of testing and training. All are required to take this practice with utter seriousness. Alacrity of response to superiors is irrevocably coupled to the ability to soldier; along with superior comprehension of participatory efficiency within one's self and others is the order of the day toward ordinate support and compliance. Both your willingness to give orders and receive orders framed only in the legality of those orders is the individual task of each participant.

The purpose of actual on-sight training is two-fold: a maximum program and a minimum program. The maximum program will prepare the would-be participant and the could-be participant in the ramifications, realities and tools of the strategic scenario. This training will be of a caliber suited to best demonstrate an eclectic professional proficiency which has become the hallmark of scenario activity, rather than general practical function. The scenario will be utilized as the arena through which participants are familiarized with the more rudimentary and primary capacities of the craft along with its traditions, ranks, nomenclatures and disciplines. The thrust toward the maximum program, i.e. the scenario, will take precedence on all occasions, but it shall only be those who satisfactorily complete the status of the minimum program who will be considered practice-prepared.

Due to the dual nature of the Fractional capacity of most of the recipients of training, it will be necessary for training groups to be comprised of ten-rates and three-ranks, supervised by one member of field grade capacity. These groups will interact as scenario teams during the basis of their training with speed, precision and discipline. Because of the necessity for all those involved to be in dual roles, the training program will be necessarily marked by a lack of continuity. This continuity feeds into a remedial program in which isolated arenas of practice are undertaken by individuals themselves in their entity of origin. It must be remembered that the expense ratio of the organization itself will rise sharply with the continuum of the training camp and all organizational parcels must provide the highest possible efficiency ratio within their portion of the FIIV program.

By this time the military discipline and tradition should be installed in the more developed cadre, allowing them to function also within training capacities.

The last stage of understanding will actually comprise the first stage of the training program, which will actually accompany the primary documents which follow this vehicle. It will be during this portion of the program that potential trainees will begin to pick up their practical assignments toward actual training, transportation, tools and transfers necessary to allow them both the fullest state of particip-

ation on the one hand, and to perform the fullest service toward the Organization on the other. As this portion of the role is consummated and developed, a series of "scull sessions" designed to inculcate the student with tactical portions of the strategy will be instituted; some in the home entities and others distributed through various off-site/on-site training differentials.

Seen as a group of individual demands, the requirements of this open letter may seem staggering, but in relation to the specific flexibilities actually necessary, none of these policies constitute a major attitude change for the more correctly motivated: Officer's and subordinate's consistency with goal orientation and stamina; secondary leadership roles -- treat those ordinate abilities as your ammunition in struggle and your subordinate responsibility as a practical exercise in your own unswerving dedication to the goal. National liberation rests on the outcome of your success.



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LEE-ENFIELD No. 4 RIFLE

By EDWARD J. HOFFSCHMIDT

Parts Legend - memorize

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Striker screw | 27. Sear hinge pin |
| 2. Cocking piece | 28. Magazine catch |
| 3. Breechbolt (stripped) | 29. Sear spring |
| 4. Mainspring | 30. Sear |
| 5. Striker | 31. Body, No. 4 Mk. I (receiver) |
| 6. Breechbolt head | 32. Trigger |
| 7. Extractor | 33. Trigger pin |
| 8. Extractor screw | 34. Trigger guard |
| 9. Extractor spring | 35. Magazine |
| 10. Bolt (assembled) | 36. Front guard screw |
| 11. Locking bolt screw | 37. Guard screw lock washer |
| 12. Locking bolt spring | 38. Fore-end |
| 13. Locking bolt | 39. Handguard, front |
| 14. Safety catch | 40. Swivel band |
| 15. Rear guard screw | 41. Swivel band screw |
| 16. Magazine catch screw | 42. Sling swivel |
| 17. Ejector screw | 43. Upper band screw |
| 18. Mk. III rear sight | 44. Upper band |
| 19. Spacer | 45. Handguard, rear |
| 20. Rear sight hinge pin | 46. Foresight protector screw |
| 21. Sight detent plunger | 47. Foresight protector (Mk. II) |
| 22. Detent spring | 48. Stock bolt |
| 23. Hinge pin lock pin | 49. Stock bolt lock washer |
| 24. Bolt release stop | 50. Buttplate |
| 25. Bolt release | 51. Buttplate screw (2) |
| 26. Bolt release spring | 52. Lower band |

FEW weapons in history can match the long and illustrious story of the British bolt-action Lee-Enfield rifles. The original Lee-Enfield rifle, adopted in 1888, was based on the design of an American gun designer named James Paris Lee. The Lee-Enfield went through a bewildering maze of marks and models until it emerged in World War I as the SMLE Mk. III*.

Nomenclature changed

As a result of service in World War I the shortcomings of the Mk. III* were recognized and, in the 1920's, the SMLE Mk. VI was designed to replace it. The British changed their system of rifle nomenclature and the SMLE Mk. VI became known as Rifle No. 4 Mk. I.

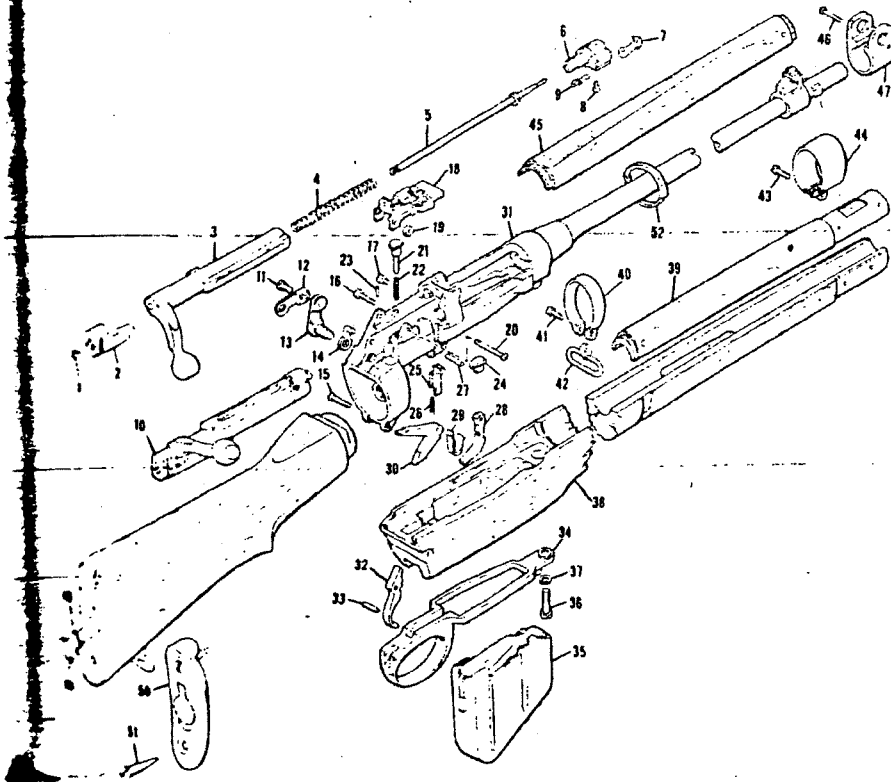
The Rifle No. 4 Mk. I features an aperture rear sight, a heavier barrel, a simplified stock, and an improved bolt-retaining system. As World War II progressed, the Rifle No. 4 Mk. I was further simplified by eliminating the separate bolt release. The simplified gun is known as the Rifle No. 4 Mk. I*.

Since England's small arms production was greatly strained by wartime demands, the Stevens Arms Co., division of Savage Arms Corp., Chicopee Falls, Mass., manufactured the No. 4 rifle under the Lend Lease Act. These rifles are the ones that are found with the marking "U. S. property".

Variety of finishes

Like other military rifles, the No. 4 rifle will be found in a variety of finishes, ranging from the usually finely made Canadian Long Branch Arsenal guns to the cruder Lee-Enfields turned out in England right after Dunkirk. A modified No. 4 rifle, shortened and lightened for jungle fighting, was designated Rifle No. 5 Mk. I. It has exactly the same mechanism as the No. 4 but is far handier. The Rifle No. 4 Mk. I (T), designed for sniping, was fitted with a cheekpiece and the No. 32 telescope sight.

In an effort to improve the trigger



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SECTION I

-- UNIVERSAL CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE --

Article 1:

I am a revolutionary soldier. I serve in the forces which will eventually free our country and the oppressed people of the world. I am prepared to give my life in that battle.

Article 2:

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender my troops while they still have the means to resist. If I am captured, I will continue to exist by all available means. I will make every effort to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

Article 3:

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow military prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command; if not, I will obey the lawful orders of those in command and back them in every way.

Article 4:

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only my name, rank and serial number. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my Party, its policies or politics, or harmful to the cause. I will never forget that I am a revolutionary soldier responsible for my actions and determined to set my country free. As a soldier in the International fighting for the dictatorship of the Proletariat, I will trust in my Party, its principles, its leadership and its goals.

SECTION II

-- MILITARY LAW --

A. PURPOSE OF MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM

The purpose of the military justice system is to establish a means for insuring good order and discipline within the revolutionary military community. The system serves the same function as criminal statutes in the civilian community. Obedience to military law is the responsibility of each soldier.

B. RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED

An accused person has certain rights before a court-martial and also before any judicial or non-judicial proceeding in which he is subject to charges or in which his conduct is subject to inquiry. Nowhere in any legal system is a person given more protection of his rights than he is under the revolutionary Code of Military Justice. The Code is of great importance to you because it not only explains your legal responsibilities but also protects and guarantees your rights. Listed below are some of the rights to which every soldier is entitled.

1.) Judicial rights

a. Innocent until proven guilty.

The basic principle of law, both in and out of the Fraction, is that an accused person is considered to be innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The burden to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt is always on the prosecution. Unless at least two-thirds of the court are convinced beyond any reasonable doubt by the prosecution in court, then the accused is acquitted, even though he may not have presented any evidence in his own defense.

b. Right to remain silent.

This is a protection against self-incrimination. In other words, you cannot be forced to say anything that might be used to help convict you. The prosecution has to prove the case against you on its own. The right to remain silent about a crime applies to investigations as well as to a court-martial. Under the Code, anyone who is investigating a crime is required to advise you of this right before he can ask you any questions about the crime. If you do decide to answer the questions, you are warned that your answers can be used as evidence against you in subsequent trials.

c. Right to be represented by a lawyer.

You have the right to consult with a lawyer before being questioned about a crime in which you are suspect and to have your lawyer present during questioning. A military lawyer will be appointed to defend you.

d. Right to call witnesses.

The accused has the right to be able to compel witnesses to appear in court who can present evidence favorable to him. If the witness is civilian, he can be issued a subpoena which is an order from the court-martial to appear. If the witness is in the military, then his service will cut orders sending him to testify.

e. Right to sentence review.

Every soldier has the right to have the conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher authority. In the military every case is reviewed automatically by higher authority. The sentence can never be increased, but may be decreased or left as is.

f. Right to speedy trial.

The accused has the right to a speedy trial.

g. Right to be informed of charges.

A soldier has the right to be informed of charges preferred against him for any type court-martial. His immediate commander will inform him of the charges against him. Further, at the beginning of an investigation of charges that may result in trial by a general court-martial, the accused soldier must be informed of: the offense charged against him, the name of the accuser, and the names of known witnesses against him.

h. Right to an interpreter.

Any soldier who does not fully understand the English language has the right to have an interpreter who speaks his native language present at any court-martial proceedings to explain all questions or statements to him.

i. Right to challenge members of the court.

You may challenge for cause the right of any member of the court to sit in judgement on you. You may also challenge one member of the court peremptorily (You do not have to state the reason for challenging this member).

- j. Right to have enlisted representation on the court.

When tried by a general or special court-martial, no enlisted members have been appointed to the court, you may request in writing that enlisted members be so assigned. If enlisted membership is requested, at least one-third of the court membership must be enlisted.

- k. Right to be tried by a military judge.

If you are the accused in a general or special court-martial, you may request, in writing, to be tried by a military judge alone rather than by a court-martial.

- l. Right to be tried by court-martial.

You have the right to refuse Article 15 punishment and demand trial by court-martial instead. You also have the right to object to be tried by a summary court-martial. You may then be awarded a special or general court-martial by the appropriate convening authority.

2.) Non-judicial rights

- a. Right to appear before boards.

A soldier has the right to appear before an administrative discharge board.

- b. Right to appear before fact-finding bodies.

When you are a party before a fact-finding body, you have the right to be present during the proceedings of the body except when the investigation is cleared for deliberations. Your presence before the fact-finding body, in addition to several other rights, affords you the following specific rights:

- (1) To examine and object to the introduction of physical and documentary evidence and written statements.

- (2) To object to the testimony of witnesses and to cross-examine witnesses other than your own.

- (3) To introduce evidence in your own behalf

- (4) To testify as a witness in your own behalf

- (5) To make a voluntary statement for the official record.

SECTION III

- MILITARY CUSTOMS -

To those who are familiar with the military, our organization has some of its own traditions and customs. These are the things that make us different, that make us what we are. You will begin learning these customs in your basic training program, and continue this education throughout your life in the military. Many of our customs and traditions are derived from our experience in military forces other than those of the United States. Here are some of the differences:

- Officers are not saluted uncovered.
An uncovered trooper approached by an officer will foot shunt immediately.
- Berets are cocked for badges on the left, with the beret "pull" located to the right.
- The motto of the organization is "HE WHO DARES, WINS"
- The emblem of the organization consists of a black snake with a globe and crossed swords.

- MILITARY COURTESIES -

A. SALUTING OFFICERS

1. When meeting an officer who is either riding or walking, salute when six paces away in order to give him time to return your salute before you are abreast of him. Hold the salute until it is returned, and accompany the salute with "Good morning, sir" or some other appropriate greeting.

2. Render the salute but once if the senior remains in the immediate vicinity. If conversation takes place, however, again salute when the senior leaves, or when you depart.

3. When passing an officer who is going in the same direction, as you come abreast of him, salute and say "By your leave, sir." He will return the salute and say "Carry on" or "Granted". You then finish your salute and pass ahead of him.

4. When armed with a rifle, the rifle salute is executed except when on guard duty when "Present Arms" is rendered.

5. Do not salute if you are engaged in work or play unless spoken to directly.

6. Members of the Fraction are required to render a salute to all functionaries of the Party, and to foreign military officers whose governments are formally recognized by the Party.

7. In general, one does not salute when: at work, indoors (except when under arms), guarding prisoners, under battle conditions, or when a prisoner.

8. Individuals in formations not armed with rifle do not salute, except at the command "Present Arms".

9. Upon the approach of an officer, superior in rank, individuals of a group not in formation are called to attention by the first person noticing that officer and all come smartly to attention and salute.

B. REPORTING TO AN OFFICER

1. When ordered to report to an officer, either outdoors or indoors if under arms, approach the officer at attention and halt about two paces from him, render the appropriate salute and say "Sir, _____ reporting as ordered," using the proper names and grades. Hold the salute until it is acknowledged. When the business is completed, salute and after that salute has been returned, take one step backward, execute about face and depart at attention.

2. When reporting to an officer indoors when not under arms, follow the same procedure except remove your headgear before approaching the officer and do not salute.

C. SALUTING WHILE STANDING GUARD AS A SENTRY

1. If you are walking a post, halt and salute by presenting arms when you carry a rifle with a parade sling. If you are otherwise armed, or if you are carrying your rifle slung, give the hand salute. If you are doing patrol duty, you do not halt until spoken to, but you give the rifle salute when armed with a rifle and the hand salute when otherwise armed. If you are in a sentry box, stand at attention in the doorway upon the approach of the person or party entitled to the salute. If you are armed, give the hand salute.

2. During the hours when you are required to challenge, salute an officer as soon as he is duly recognized, except when armed with a pistol. If your orders require you to come to the position of raise pistol while challenging, you will not salute.

3. You salute an officer as he comes on your post. If he stops to hold conversation with you, assume the position of port arms, if armed with a rifle, or the position of attention throughout the conversation. You salute again when the officer leaves.

4. If you are in conversation with an officer, do not interrupt the conversation to salute another officer. In cases the officer to whom you are talking salutes a senior, however, you also salute.

D. RENDERING HONORS DURING COLORS AND PLAYING OF AN ORGANIZATIONAL ANTHEM.

1. Whenever an Organizational Anthem or To The Colors is played and you are not in formation or in a vehicle, come to attention at the first note, face the flag, and render the prescribed salute. Hold the salute until the last note of the music is sounded.

2. If no flag is near, face the music and salute.

3. If in formation, salute only on the order, "Present Arms."

4. Vehicles in motion are brought to a halt. Troops riding in vehicles do not disembark. They and the driver remain seated at attention and do not salute. Drivers and passengers riding either in military or private vehicles remain seated at attention and do not salute.

5. If outdoors and uncovered, stand at attention and face the direction of the flag or music. When an Organizational Anthem is played indoors, officers and enlisted men will stand at attention and face the music or the flag if one is present.

6. When passing or being passed by an uncased color which is being paraded, presented, or is on formal display, salute at six paces distance and hold the salute until six paces beyond it or until it has passed by you six paces.

7. If uncovered, stand or march at attention when passing or being passed by an uncased color. The marks of respect shown above are also rendered the Organizational Anthem, or National anthem of any friendly country when played upon official occasions.

E. PROCEDURES FOR ENTERING VEHICLES AND BOARDING
COMBAT VESSELS

1. When entering an automobile or small boat, the junior goes first and the others follow in inverse order of rank. In leaving, the senior goes first and the others follow in order of rank.

2. When boarding a combat vessel, upon reaching the top of the gangway face aft and salute the Organizational Ensign. After completing this salute, salute the officer of the deck who will be standing on the quarterdeck at the head of the gangway. When leaving the vessel, render the salutes in reverse order. The officer of the deck will return both salutes.

INTERIOR GUARD

USE OF DEADLY FORCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/13/95 BY SP9 ASD/amy

A. General

Deadly force is defined as that force which a person uses with the purpose of causing - or which he knows or reasonably should know, would create substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily harm. Deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity and only as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed. The firing of weapons at another person by a member of the guard is considered justified only under one or more of the circumstances listed below.

B. Application

1. In self-defense. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to protect military law enforcement or security personnel who reasonably believe themselves to be in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

2. In defense of property involving organizational security. When deadly force reasonably appears necessary:

a) To prevent the threatened theft of, damage to, or espionage aimed at property or information specifically designated by the commanding officer or other competent authority as vital to the organizational security.

b) To prevent the actual theft of, damage to or espionage aimed at property or information which - though not vital to organizational security - is of substantial importance to the organizational security.

3. In defense of property not involving organizational security but inherently dangerous to others. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of property, such as operable weapons or ammunition, which is inherently dangerous to

others; i.e., presents a substantial potential danger of death or serious bodily harm to others.

4. To prevent serious offenses against persons. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the commission of a serious offense involving violence and threatening death or serious bodily harm to other persons such as arson, armed robbery, aggravated assault, or rape.

5. Apprehension and escape.

a) When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to apprehend or prevent the escape of a person reasonably believed to have committed an offense of the nature specified in paragraphs 2b, 2c, and 2d, above, or

b) When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to apprehend or prevent the escape of an individual whose unauthorized presence in the vicinity of property or information vital to organizational security reasonably appears to present a threat of theft, damage, or espionage. Property shall be specifically designated as vital to organizational security only when its loss, damage, or compromise would seriously prejudice organizational security or jeopardize the fulfillment of an essential organizational defense mission,

6. Lawful order. When the application of a deadly force has been directed by the lawful order of a superior authority.

7. If in any of the circumstances set forth above, it becomes necessary to use a firearm, the following precautions will be observed, provided it is possible to do so consistent with the prevention of death or serious bodily harm:

a) An order to halt shall be given and a shot will not be fired unless it is reasonably apparent that the order is being disregarded.

- b) If possible, shots shall be aimed to disable.

C. Specific Instructions for Armed Sentries

I am justified in using the weapon with which I am armed to apply deadly force only under conditions of absolute necessity and only as a last resort when all other means have failed or cannot be employed. If such is the case, I can use deadly force:

1. To protect myself and others, if I reasonably believe that I am in immediate danger of death or serious bodily harm.
2. When directed by the lawful order of a superior in my chain of command.

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MPFM-4:6/81

HAND TO HAND COMBAT

HAND TO HAND COMBAT

Hand to hand combat involves the oldest form of combat. It involves combat with a club, knife, bayonet, or completely unarmed.

Hand to hand combat is involved in assaults on enemy positions, disposal of sentinals, the capture of prisoners, raiding parties, and other situations in which it becomes necessary to close bodily with the enemy.

In defense, hand to hand combat is necessary when friend and foe are so intermingled that firing becomes impossible, or when the enemy has entered defensive positions and the defenders do not want to disclose themselves. The most common form of hand to hand combat is the bayonet. The will to meet and destroy the enemy in hand to hand combat is the spirit of the bayonet. A determined enemy cannot be driven from his position by fire alone.

The bayonet is an offensive weapon. Aggressiveness is absolutely necessary for success. There is no fencing or preliminary maneuvering; nothing but a driving attack will win. The use of the bayonet in the defense is also aggressive. The defender must turn attacker and drive the enemy from his position. The bayonet fighter must move forward or die. The bayonet fighter positions are Guard, Short Guard, and High Port.

To assume the position of Guard, one faces the

To assume the position of Guard, one faces the opponent. The left foot leads in a short step, with the feet spaced laterally, toes faced toward the opponent. Bending the knees slightly, incline the body forward, hips level, throwing the rifle forward with the point of the bayonet moving straight toward the opponent and catch the rifle with both hands.

In the Short Guard position the rifle is brought back so the right hand is at the right hip. With the position of High Port, the left foot is extended forward, with the left hand grasping the rifle high on the forearm position and the right hand holding the trigger pistol grip assembly. The left hand is held slightly higher than the left shoulder. It is from this position that most bayonet movements are executed especially the parry movement. The parry is an offensive blow to create an opening by beating the opponent's bayonet out of the way. It is made by a forward and lateral movement of great force and speed. The lateral movement of the blade is limited to the extent necessary to beat the opponent's weapon clear of your body. The momentum of the parry is completed with a thrust or a butt stroke. The position of the opponent's weapon will determine the direction of the parry. The parry invariably will be made in the direction that will create an opening for instant execution of the thrust or butt stroke.

The bayonet fighter keeps his eyes on the opponent's weapon at all times, eliminates wide sweeping movements and doesn't use the force of the arms alone. The bayonet fighter doesn't use butt strokes and slashes when it is possible to use a thrust.

A thrust can be committed from any of the three positions. The High Port position should be used when the bayonet is being used in an assault charge. The long thrust is executed from the Guard position, advancing the rear foot and lunging forward to the extent of the entire body. If the thrust is avoided, move in swiftly with another thrust or butt stroke. In the case of breaking off combat a whirl should be used. To execute the whirl from the position of Guard, bring the piece to high port. Whirl to the left by pivoting on the ball of the left foot and resume the position of Guard. This should be followed immediately with a thrust or butt stroke.

The vertical butt stroke will follow a thrust that has been parried or when there is a situation in which there isn't enough room for a thrust. To make a vertical butt stroke from the Guard position, step in with the rear foot and at the same time drive the butt forward in a vertical arc to the groin, solar plexus or chin. If this blow misses the smash is utilized; the left foot is brought forward and the

butt is driven at the enemy's head, extending the arms fully and advancing the other foot to regain balance. If the opponent again retreats out of butt range, a slash is utilized diagonally downward with the bayonet toward the junction of the neck or shoulder. This will be followed by a horizontal butt stroke as the last move will leave the attacker once again in the Guard position from which he'll swing diagonally with the butt to the opponent's head or body.

The bayonet fighter must not telegraph the thrust by drawing the rifle back before the thrust. The bayonet fighter must not make wide sweeping movements and keep his eyes on the opponent at all times. The entire weight of the body must be used at all times. The feet cannot be close together, the hips must face straight forward and the body must not be too erect.

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

NNJ

TO

ALL NF LIAISONS

9/18/15 *S. H. King*
DATE

26 July, 1961

FROM

NF-ADC

COPY TO

NFC REL

SUBJECT

attached blow-up diagrams; ADDITIONS TO TRAINING MANUAL,
NFTM:8.1 / NFTM:8.2

Attached diagrams are to be included in the training documents packet currently being maintained by each NF liaison. They will be circulated among all NF trainees in the loco under standard security protocols. The component parts listed under the Parts Legend is to be memorized by all trainees, although the protocol prohibiting the use of written notes in studying sensitive material will be enforced.



The U. S. M1 Carbine

THE U.S. Carbine, Cal. .30 M1 was developed by Winchester Repeating Arms Co. of New Haven, Conn., and adopted for Service use in 1941. It is a semi-automatic, gas-operated, air-cooled, shoulder weapon fed by a detachable box magazine holding 15 rounds.

To meet requirements of airborne troops, a modification of the M1 Carbine designated M1A1 was standardized in May 1942. The M1A1 Carbine has a folding metal stock, but its barrel and action assembly is identical to that of the M1 version.

The M2 and M3 Carbines, standardized in September 1944 and August 1945 respectively, were fitted with a selector switch permitting either semi- or full-automatic fire. They were regularly issued with a 30-round capacity box magazine interchangeable with the

By JAMES M. TRIGGS

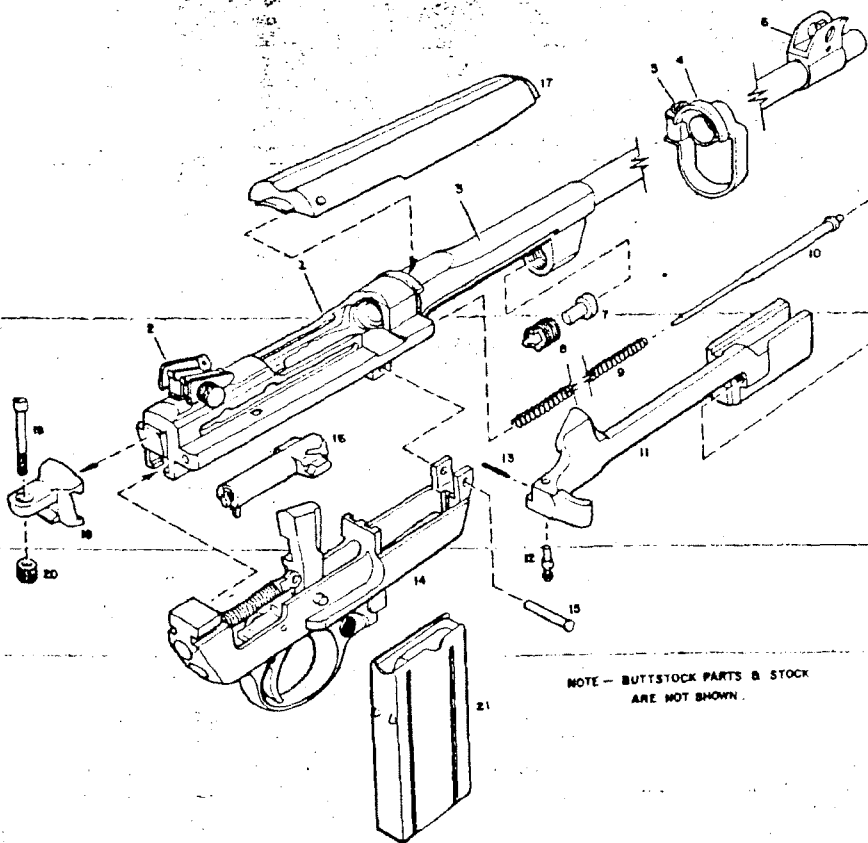
15-round magazine. The M2 and M3 Carbines, being capable of full-automatic fire, are classified as "machine guns" under the National Firearms Act. Under the Act, a \$200 fee must be paid to the Federal Government before one can legally own, sell, or otherwise transfer a weapon so classified.

Prime contractors for production of U. S. Cal. .30 Carbines were: Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; Inland Division, General Motors Corp.; Rock-Ola Corp.; National Postal Meter Co.; International Business Machines Corp.; Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.; Saginaw Steering Gear Div., General Motors Corp.; Standard Products Corp.; and Quality Hardware & Machine Corp.

During the World War II period there were many modifications and improvements made to parts and accessories for the various models. These included bayonet attachments, grenade launchers, sights, and design changes in parts including the safety, barrel, hammer, and bolt.

Service ammunition manufactured for use in U. S. Cal. .30 Carbines included a grenade-launching cartridge, a tracer cartridge, and a ball cartridge with full-jacketed, semi-round-nosed, flat-based bullet with nominal weight of either 108 grs. or 111 grs., according to presence or absence of hollow cup in the base. The 108-gr. cup-based bullet was manufactured prior to Feb. 14, 1942. Average chamber pressure of the ball cartridge is 40,000 p.s.i. (pounds per square inch) with average muzzle velocity of 1970 f.p.s. (feet per second). Muzzle energy with 108-gr. bullet is 930 ft.-lbs. Muzzle energy with 111-gr. bullet is 956 ft.-lbs.

The cal. .30 Carbine is inadequate for hunting any but the smallest game. It is not adequate for deer or black bear. The game laws of many states specifically, or indirectly, prohibit use of the Carbine and its cartridge for the taking of certain game. Indirect prohibition applies where minimum energy ratings have been established for rifle cart-



PARTS LEGEND - memorize

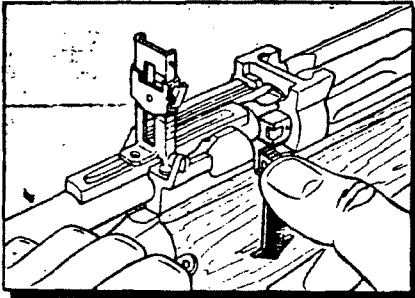
1. Receiver
2. Rear sight assembly
3. Barrel (with integral gas cylinder lug)
4. Front band assembly
- 4A. Front band lock spring (contained in forward end of stock—not shown)
5. Front band screw
6. Front sight assembly
7. Piston
8. Piston nut
9. Operating slide spring
10. Operating slide spring guide
11. Operating slide
12. Operating slide stop pin
13. Operating slide stop spring
14. Trigger housing assembly
15. Trigger housing retaining pin
16. Bolt assembly
17. Handguard assembly
18. Recoil plate
19. Recoil plate screw
20. Recoil plate screw escutcheon (contained in underside of stock)
21. Magazine assembly

NOTE - BUTTSTOCK PARTS & STOCK ARE NOT SHOWN.

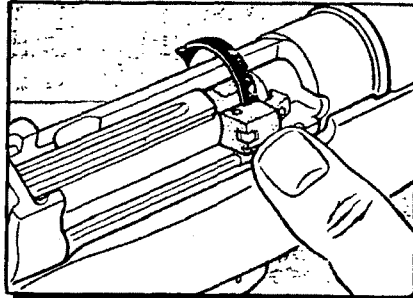
arrangement, the Rifles No. 4 Mk. 1/2 and Mk. 1/3 had the trigger pivoted to the body (receiver) instead of to the trigger guard.

From a military point of view the Lee design was superior to many of its bolt-action contemporaries. It has a 10-shot magazine and a 20% shorter bolt stroke than the Mauser or Mannlicher, plus about 20% less bolt rotation. These features, combined with a smoothly working bolt, make the Lee-Enfield excellent for rapid-fire. From

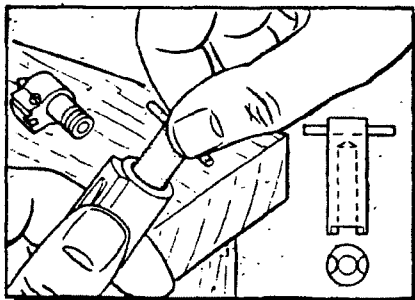
another point of view, the Lee-Enfield has a few drawbacks. First, the rear locking arrangement is not quite so favorable for accuracy as the front locking type. Second, the 2-piece stock adversely affects accuracy. Last but not least the .303 British cartridge is rimmed, making feeding critical although it simplifies the headspace problem. These shortcomings, whether real or imaginary, cannot detract from the Lee-Enfield's enviable reputation for reliability and rapidity of fire.



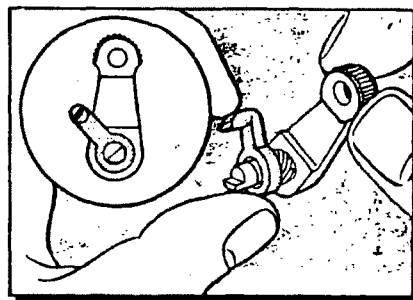
1 There are 2 types of bolt release in No. 4 rifles. To operate the type in the No. 4 Mk. 1 rifle, the rear sight (18) is lifted first and then the bolt release (25) is depressed. Pull the bolt all the way back and release the bolt release. Rotate breechbolt head (6) up in line with rib on bolt and pull it free of gun



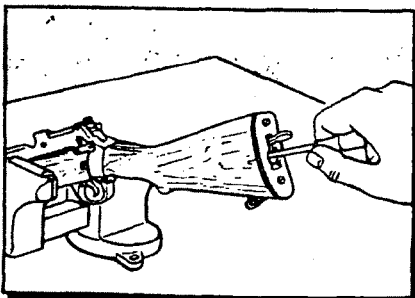
2 The bolt release in the No. 4 Mk. 1* rifle is far simpler and eliminates 3 parts. Simply open the bolt and ease it back until breechbolt head rides out of its guide groove into the milled-away portion 1/2" back from the end of the receiver ring. Rotate the breechbolt head upward and pull the bolt free of the gun. Flip up the rear sight if necessary



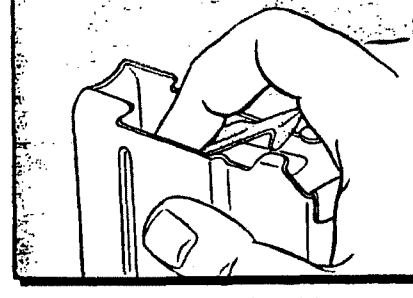
3 To remove striker (5), unscrew breechbolt head and striker screw (1) in cocking piece (2). Unscrew striker with a simple tool made for the purpose as shown (do not attempt to remove striker with pliers). This tool engages in the notches on striker shoulder. Striker can only be removed from front of bolt



4 The locking bolt (13) has a multiple thread to move the safety catch (14) in and out of engagement. To operate properly, the pieces must line up when tightened together as shown in insert. To align the pieces, be sure flat on safety catch is roughly parallel to flat on locking bolt pin before engaging threads



5 To remove buttstock, clamp rifle in padded vise, open trap in buttplate (50), remove felt wad, and unscrew stock bolt (48) with long screwdriver



6 To remove magazine follower and spring, push rear of follower down far enough for the front end to clear tab-like projections on the magazine, then ease out follower and spring



HENRY NOCK

*He invented a
screwless enclosed
flintlock*

*Born—1741
Died—London, Nov. 1804*

HENRY NOCK was a maker of high-quality personal guns who nevertheless devoted much time to the improvement of standard military arms. His first definitely recorded shop was in St. Andrew's Parish, London, in 1771, and there he patented his first enclosed lock which substituted pins and hooks for the usual screws.

The outbreak of the American Revolution brought Nock into close contact with the Board of Ordnance, and launched him on the program for improving military arms which marked the rest of his life. At first he contracted only for standard weapons and parts. Then, in 1779 and 1780, he manufactured the famous 7-barrel volley guns used by the British Navy. The end of hostilities in 1781 brought an end to the heavy demand for firearms, and business declined until the Duke of Richmond became Master General of the Ordnance in 1782. Richmond was vastly interested in obtaining lighter and more efficient arms, and during his time Nock obtained many contracts for new lighter muskets and some carbines using his enclosed screwless lock which was both stronger and simpler than the standard model.

Nock continued this work through the 1790's while extensive trials were made, but the military authorities did not take kindly to the innovations. As the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars made it necessary to obtain standard weapons in great quantities as rapidly as possible, one of Nock's last contracts, shortly before his death, called for the conversion of a number of his improved guns to the standard pattern.

In addition to his work on the musket, Nock continued to produce his fine personal and sporting arms, supplied guns to various militia units, and developed among other things a new carbine, a new pistol, and a rifle, and made patterns for new land service pikes and a movable forge. In 1802 he was made the Master of the Gunmakers' Company, an honor which crowned a lifetime of fine workmanship.—

HAROLD L. PETERSON

ridges used in taking protected game. Since game laws are subject to variation, check with a game warden or Conservation Dept. authority relative to such matters.

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

Push magazine catch (C, below) to left and withdraw magazine (21) from underside of receiver (1). Loosen front band screw (5) and press in front band lock spring which is set in forward end of stock at right. Slip front band (4) forward on barrel (3). Slide wooden handguard (17) forward until its metal liner disengages from undercut in front of receiver and lift handguard free.

Separate barrel and receiver assembly from stock by lifting front end of barrel until lug at rear of receiver disengages from recoil plate (18).

Push trigger housing retaining pin (15) out of receiver and trigger housing (14) from left to right. Pull trigger housing (14) forward until it clears grooves at rear of receiver and remove from receiver.

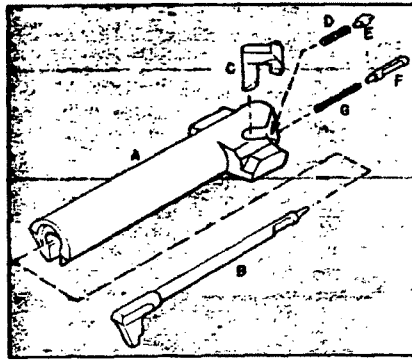
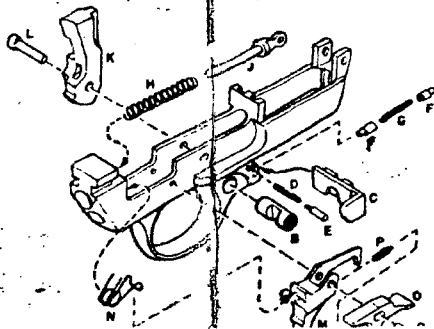
Pull operating slide spring (9) and guide (10) to rear and disengage front of guide from its seat in operating slide (11). Move guide and spring to right in order to clear edge of slide and remove from receiver. Pull operating slide (11) back until lug at rear of slide clears cut-out in retaining groove at right side of receiver. Lift handle of slide up and to right free of groove. Push slide forward slightly, rotating counterclockwise so that lug in front end of slide clears cut-out in slide groove in underside of barrel. Remove slide.

Slide bolt (16) to rear about 1" or more and twist bolt to the left while pulling forward end upward. Turn bolt so lug on rear of firing pin will clear cut in rear of receiver and remove bolt.

Disassembly of trigger housing parts, shown below, is not necessary for normal cleaning purposes and is not recommended. Reassemble in reverse.

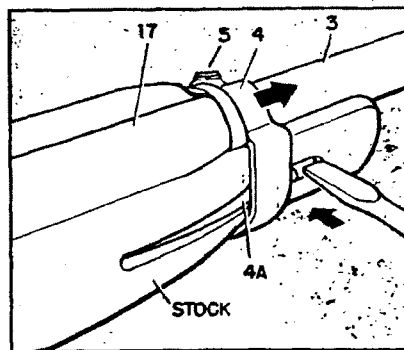
TRIGGER ASSEMBLY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Trigger housing | H. Hammer spring |
| B. Safety | J. Hammer spring plunger |
| C. Magazine catch | K. Hammer |
| D. Magazine catch spring | L. Hammer pin |
| E. Magazine catch spring plunger | M. Trigger |
| F. Safety detent plungers (2) | N. Trigger spring |
| G. Safety detent plunger spring | O. Sear |
| | P. Sear spring |
| | Q. Trigger pin |

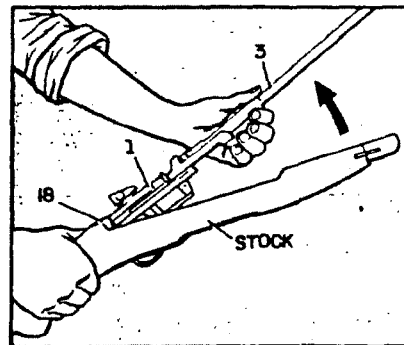


- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Bolt | E. Extractor spring plunger |
| B. Firing pin | F. Ejector |
| C. Extractor | G. Ejector spring |
| D. Extractor spring | |

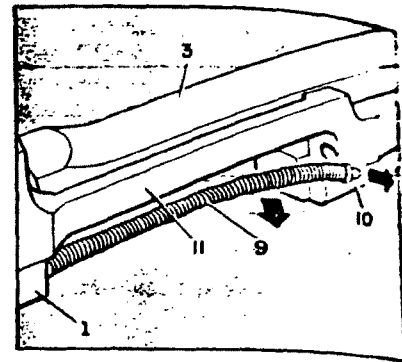
1 To disassemble bolt, press in extractor spring plunger (E) with small screwdriver blade or similar tool and push extractor (C) up out of bolt (A) from bottom, taking care to prevent forcible ejection of compressed spring (D). Ejector and spring (G & F) and firing pin (B) are easily removed. Reassemble in reverse



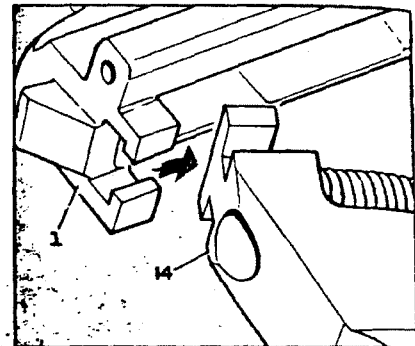
2 Before removing front band (4), front band lock spring (4A) must be depressed as shown using tip of screwdriver blade or small punch. Slide the band forward until it is clear of the stock and of the handguard (17)



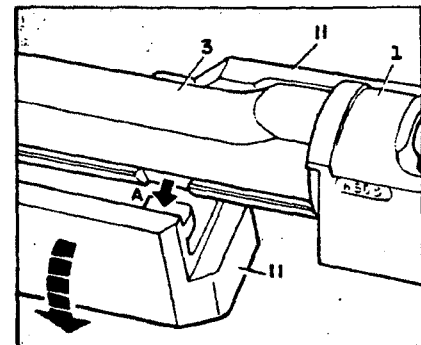
3 To separate barrel and receiver from stock, grasp stock in right hand as shown and lift front of barrel upward until the rear end of the receiver is free of the recoil plate (18) in the stock



4 Pull operating slide spring (9) and guide (10) to rear slightly until guide is clear of hole in slide (11). Move guide and spring to right as shown in order to clear slide and withdraw guide and spring to front, pulling spring out of its hole in the front end of the receiver



5 After removing trigger housing retaining pin (15), trigger housing (14) must be pushed forward until lugs at rear of housing are clear of slots in underside of receiver as shown



6 After disengaging lug at rear of operating slide (11) from retaining groove at right of receiver, move slide forward to position shown and rotate counterclockwise to disengage the lugs at the front of slide from the grooves in barrel as shown at "A"

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SHORE PARTY OPERATIONS

SHORE PARTY OPERATIONS

1. General

a. The responsibility for embarking and landing the shore party rests with the tactical unit supported; it is for this reason that the shore party is attached to the tactical unit supported for embarkation and landing purposes only. The buildup of the landing force shore party ashore parallels the tactical buildup ashore. Shore party operations begin with the landing of the reconnaissance parties and continue until the operation is completed or until shore party is relieved; this is usually when adequate port facilities have been developed for cargo handling units of the FSR or other services to assume unloading responsibilities.

b. The landing force shore party begins operations as a task organization to provide the initial necessary logistic support and is relieved of various tasks in stages as heavier logistic support units are landed. This, along with varying emphasis placed on beaches even within the same operation, results in the landing force shore party becoming an ever-changing organization. Shore party operations are initiated by the landing of reconnaissance parties on each numbered beach to assist the movement of tactical units through the beach and plan the further development of the beach. They are steadily increased in size and scope until the entire logistic effort required by the landing force is contained within the shore party. The shore party is gradually relieved of various tasks and responsibilities throughout the buildup ashore. Prior to being relieved, shore party responsibilities will have diminished to receiving and moving supplies through the beach.

2. Shore Party Team

a. Embarkation and Landing. -- In order for the shore party team to effectively support the beach to which it is assigned, it must be embarked aboard the amphibious shipping in such a manner that maximum accessibility and flexibility are ensured. The reconnaissance party should be landed early in the scheduled waves. In coordination with engineer elements supporting the assault infantry, along with the remaining personnel and equipment, who will be required early in the operation, loading will take place prior to and during H-hour; and available on call in second or third trips of the landing craft. Usually, vehicles which will be launched from an LST or LSD prior to H-hour, constitute a free serial.

b. Operations Ashore. -- The operations of the shore party team are discussed below in general terms. This is followed by more detailed discussion of the team elements, including the reconnaissance party, team headquarters, shore platoon, service platoon, motor transport/heavy equipment platoon, and beach party team. Throughout the discussion, reference is made to the BLT which is normally the unit supported by a shore party team.

(1) General. -- The pattern of shore party team operations varies with each operation according to the plan for landing and the scheme for maneuver ashore. The shore party team reconnaissance team including the shore party and beach party team commanders, is the first service support element ashore. It reconnoiters the beach and roadnet, and verifies tentatively selected sites for various beach installations. A communication section establishes contact with the appropriate TAC-LOG and with

the shore party liaison personnel at BLT headquarters. The command section marks the beach center and flanks and begins development of the BSA. During this initial stage, the shore party team organizes the BSA, establishes communications, and locates dump sites inland from the beaches. It is important that congestion be avoided at this time when only troops and equipment are moving across the beach.

Operations of combat service support elements in the BSA are directed by the shore party team commander. He allocates position areas to all units in the BSA and coordinates local defense and security. Shore party team personnel unload, segregate, store, safeguard, and issue supplies as they are brought ashore. Facilities for limited repairs to equipment are established. Evacuation stations are set up on the beach and in the BSA. As the tactical situation develops and additional shore party equipment, personnel, and supplies are landed, minimum preplanned levels of supply are established ashore.

(2) Reconnaissance Party. -- The reconnaissance element of the shore party team is the first shore party element to land. The shore party team commander and beach party team commander land with it. The party, embarked in two or more landing craft or amphibious vehicles, lands in the scheduled waves. The liaison personnel of the reconnaissance party are embarked and landed with the BLT command echelon. They generally accompany the BLT commander or the S-4 officer. The liaison team consists of a staff NCO and communication personnel. The remainder of the reconnaissance party establishes an advance command post (CP) and erects flank and center markers indicating

the limits of the beach over which they have primary responsibility. The beach party team commander and his personnel establish their command post in close proximity to the shore party team CP and erect range markers and other navigational devices as required. After the beach organization is accomplished, personnel reconnoiter dump routes and locations for future beach logistics installations. These are recorded on the initial plan for the development of the BSA.

(3) Shore Platoon. -- The shore platoon of the shore party team task organized from elements of the augmented shore party platoon, is located near the line of departure at H-hour, awaiting the order to land. The platoon is normally loaded in an LCU type landing craft with selected high priority equipment from the equipment and motor transport platoon. When the shore party team commander determines that the shore party team can be employed in the beach area, he requests that it be landed. Part of the shore platoon with equipment is deployed along the beach to construct beach exits and lateral roads and to assist in the unloading of cargo and equipment from landing craft and landing ships. The platoon also assists the beach party as required.

(4) Service Platoon. -- The service platoon is organized from personnel organic to the shore party platoon and augmentation specialists. Personnel of the service platoon compose the initial elements of the dump sections to land and establish the dump areas and organize the beach in depth. Facilities in the dump areas are further developed as additional personnel arrive on the beach. Details of operations in the beach area and in the dumps

vary in every operation. Therefore, unit assignments and and specific jobs to be performed are clearly delineated in the shore party operation order.

(5) Shore Party Team Headquarters. -- The balance of the shore party team headquarters not included in the reconnaissance party lands on call. The command section joins the advance command post personnel previously landed with the reconnaissance party, and completes the establishment of command and communication facilities. The organization, location and functioning of the shore party team CP depend on whether the team is operating in support of an independent BLT or as part of a shore party group supporting an RLT. When operating independently, it may approach the size and complexity of a group CP communication center. When operating as part of a shore party group, the group normally assumes many functions of the team CP early in the operation. In this case, the team CP is quite simple and functional. The shore party team CP is generally located in the center of the beach over which the BLT lands. The team headquarters sets up an information center which serves as a clearing station to assist personnel crossing the beach in locating their parent units. This center is operated by the team until relieved by the shore party group.

(6) Communications. -- The shore party team which is supporting an assault BLT in a surface landing must be able to communicate with the headquarters of the of the supported BLT, the TAC_LOG group which serves the BLT, and the parent shore party group. In addition, it must establish local communications for internal control. Normal employment of the team requires that it move ashore in three increments with each increment making its own contribution to the buildup of the communication system.

(7) Evacuation. -- The evacuation section of the team headquarters is located near the center of the beach and makes preparations for receiving and evacuating casualties. These facilities are quite austere, however. They must be prepared to hold casualties in the event evacuation means are not immediately available. Facilities provided are designed to offer protection to casualties against the elements and enemy.

(8) Labor Pool. -- Labor pool personnel, normally from replacement drafts of ships' platoons, are generally placed in a defensive position in the beach support area. They are assigned to beach and dump areas as required. Officers of the replacement draft are assigned duties in shore party teams and group task organizations until such time as they are needed as replacements in the tactical units.

(9) Beach Party Group Headquarters. -- The beach party group headquarters of the shore party group is established in close proximity to the shore party group command post. When the beach party group establishes communications with the beach party teams, it assumes control of the beach party team operations.

3. Operations Ashore; Administrative Installation. --

The administrative installation of the landing force shore party command post is located so housekeeping details such as messing and billeting can be effectively accomplished. It is in a well-defended area and camouflaged. The headquarters commandant plans, organizes, and controls the administrative installation.

4. Ship-To-Shore Movement of Troops, Equipment and Supplies

a. General. -- The amphibious task force commander is responsible for control of ship-to-shore movement regardless of means employed. The system for control of the ship-to-shore movement is governed by the landing force plan for landing. Centralized control is exercised generally up to the limits of communications. The control system must provide the means for rapid fulfillment of landing force requirements ashore. The shore party relies on two agencies afloat for the proper and timely execution of its mission.

b. Landing Force Control Organization. -- may include;

(1) The central (force) control officer, designated by the amphibious task force commander for overall coordination and embarked in the central control ship.

(2) When two or more divisions are landing simultaneously, there is an assistant control officer for each transport organization landing an assault division. The assistant control officer is embarked in the assistant central control ship.

(3) A primary control officer for each transport organization landing an assault regimental landing team or similar organizations by surface means. The primary control officer is embarked in a primary control vessel. When assault BLT's or equivalent units are landed over widely separated beaches, a primary control officer is required for each BLT beach.

(4) Secondary control officers, embarked in secondary control vessels, stationed at the line of departure to assist the primary control officer.

(5) Approach lane control officers, embarked in approach lane marker craft, stationed at the seaward end of the approach lanes.

(6) Boat group commanders, embarked in landing craft, commanding the boats of a boat group.

5. Helicopter Support Teams

a. Relief of the HST. -- Logistic support of the landing force is planned and executed as a single continuous operation. The shore party organization and the helicopter support team are temporary in nature, designed to provide for the logisticsupport of tactical units until the normal supply and logistic support functions can be instituted. Thus, after the initial landing and unloading of troops, equipment, and supplies embarked in the helicopter transports, a more deliberate logistic support means is established ashore. A tactical unit that is lifted into one landing zone and subsequently lifted into another must have a built-in helicopter support team capability. However, when a helicopter support team is initially employed in the establishment of the preliminary installations of a logistic support area within a landing zone, these installations, and the troops and equipment operating them, are absorbed into the overall logistic support organization, or the helicopter support team is relieved by a permanent service support organization.

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OFFENSIVE COMBAT

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- Phase I : Preparatory phase
Phase II : Conduct phase
Phase III : Consolidation & Reorganization phase

I. PREPARATORY PHASE Movement to Contact

- A. Route Column -- when enemy situation is contact remote. Unit is grouped administratively for ease of control and speed of movement.
- B. Tactical Column -- enemy situ changed from contact remote to contact probable. Unit is grouped tactically; column is distributed into main body and security elements to the front, flank and rear.
- C. Connecting Elements -- files (individuals) or groups used to maintain contact between units of command.

TYPES -- FLANK or COLUMN connecting files or groups.

Flank connecting files/grps maintain contact with units, guards or patrols on the flank.

-- Connecting files/grps fire only for self-protection or to give warning of hostile troops

II. CONDUCT PHASE

- A. Movement from ASSEMBLY AREA to LINE OF DEPARTURE (LD)

Assembly Area -- where final preparations are made for the offense.

Within the Assembly Area, elements of the unit are dispersed to reduce vulnerability. Unit takes advantage of all cover and concealment, and an all-around defense is established.

LD — a physical line, designated to coordinate departure and attack (movement to attack position).

B. Movement from LD to FINAL COORDINATION LINE (FCL)

- when the squad reaches the point it can no longer advance without excessive casualties, squad leader orders fire teams to fire; remainder of squad moves forward under protection of covering fire.

- (1) Fire and Maneuver
- (2) Fire and Movement

C. Forms of Maneuver --

- (1) **FRONTAL ATTACK** -- to achieve tactical success along an entire front.
- (2) **ENVELOPMENT** -- main attack directed against enemy flanks or immediate rear, while supporting attack exerts pressure in front to fix him in position.
 - a. Single Envelopment
 - b. Double Envelopment
- (3) **PENETRATION** -- attack through some portion of the enemy's position, directed against an objective to his rear. Characterized by an initial attack on a wide front to fix the enemy and deceive him as to the location of the main attack. The main attack is a powerful violent attack in considerable depth launched on a narrow front.
- (4) **TURNING POINT** -- main attack passes around the main enemy force and seeks to secure an objective deep to the rear. Coincident with the maneuver of the main attack, a supporting attack exerts pressure on the front to divide his attention. The purpose of the turning movement is to compel the enemy to abandon his positions or divert major forces to meet a new threat to his rear.

D. METHODS OF ATTACK

- (1) As a unit in a series of squad rushes
- (2) As fire teams in a series of fire team rushes
- (3) Singly, by individual rushes

E. Movement from FCL to OBJECTIVE (Obj)

- (1) FCL — can be to the front, on the flank or to the rear of the Obj.
 - a. FCL used to coordinate the ceasing or shifting of supporting fires and final deployment of the squad in preparation for conducting an assault.
 - b. FCL located as close to the Obj as possible
 - c. FCL should be recognizable on the ground, and should have concealment and cover.
- (2) Assault through assigned Obj —
 - a. Assault starts on order or signal from squad commander.
 - b. Part of the squad must serve as a base of fire to cover the assaulting force.
 - c. Squad leader is positioned in the center-rear of squad line to direct assault fire.
 - d. In the final stages of assault, enemy position is overrun — each fire team is given an objective by the squad leader.
 - e. Squad doesn't stop near the edge of Obj — drive rapidly to the rear.
 - f. If momentum can't be sustained, the squad advances by repeating the steps of the Conduct phase.

III. CONSOLIDATION & REORGANIZATION PHASE

** TO PREPARE SQUAD FOR FUTURE ACTION.

Covers the period from the completion of the assault to the next action .

A. Consolidation

- (1) immediately upon seizure of Obj, squad leader stresses security, assigns sectors of fire, and makes a reconnaissance.
- (2) Squad leader organizes position defense to repel counter-attack. The initial defense plans are prescribed by squad leader in the attack order.

B. Reorganization

- (1) is continuous throughout the attack and during consolidation
- (2) includes: reassignment of personnel
re-establishment of chain of command
redistribution of ammunition

to compensate for casualties.
- (3) strength, situation, and communication status are reported to the C.O. at this time

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Offensive Combat

TACTICAL COLUMN

A. Foot March: Squad as Point of Advance Party

- (1) Conduct map recon of march route with emphasis on:
 - start, release, and checkpoints
 - obstacles along route
 - likely ambush sites
- (2) Include the following specific details in the march order:
 - initial squad formation
 - march formation; march distances to be maintained between individuals
 - assignment of sectors of observation to each fire team
 - route and rate of march
 - location and identifying features of control points
 - security measures during halts
 - accountability of personnel and equipment during all halts
- (3) Follow the assigned route at the prescribed rate of march; maintain march discipline.
- (4) Conduct continuous reconnaissance to the front and immediate flanks of the march route.
- (5) Investigate likely ambush sites..

B. Squad as Flank Guard

- (1) Conduct map recon with emphasis on:
 - avenues of approach to the march route
 - key terrain features dominating avenues of approach to the march route

Offensive Combat

- (2) Include the following specific details in the march order:
 - assignment of a sector of observation to each fire team
 - designation of initial squad formation
- (3) Clear key terrain features assigned
- (4) Search other areas likely to conceal the enemy or provide him with good observation of the march column.
- (5) Maintain contact with connecting elements

C. Squad as Rear Point

- (1) Conduct map recon with emphasis on terrain that affords delaying positions
- (2) Include following specific details in the march order:
 - assignment of sector of observation to each fire team
 - designation of initial squad formation
 - security measures during halts
 - employment of obstacles
- (3) Follow march route at prescribed distances from rear party
- (4) Conduct continuous recon to the rear and immediate flanks of the march route
- (5) Select successive delaying positions

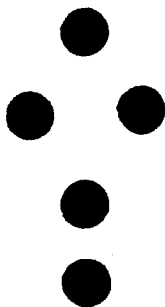
SQUAD COMBAT FORMATIONS

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Combat formations, as opposed to drill formations, are designed to provide for dispersion, teamwork, and the ability to fire at the enemy without hitting other squad members. In the combat formation, individuals are grouped into fire teams, which form the maneuver element of the squad.

There are five combat formations for the squad, as follows:

(1.) SQUAD COLUMN:

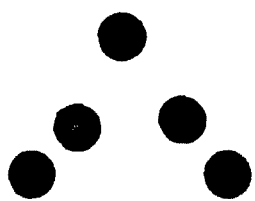


Fire teams are arranged in succession, one behind another.

The squad column is used to maintain speed and control when moving through thick terrain, during darkness or other periods of reduced visibility, and along roads, trails, or narrow routes of advance.

Although easily controlled, it is open to enemy fire from the front and permits only a limited amount of fire to be returned to the front. It does favor fire and maneuver to the flanks.

(2.) SQUAD WEDGE:



formed with one fire team forward and four fire teams back, it is normally used when the enemy situation is generally unknown and the terrain and visibility require dispersion..

The characteristics are ease of control, all around security and the ability to fire both to the front and flanks.

(3.) SQUAD LINE:

places all five fire teams abreast or on line, and is normally used in the assault or for rapidly crossing an open, exposed area.



It is difficult to control, open to fire from the flanks, and its ability to return fire to the flanks is limited. Maximum fire power is concentrated to the front.

(4.) SQUAD ECHELON RIGHT (LEFT):

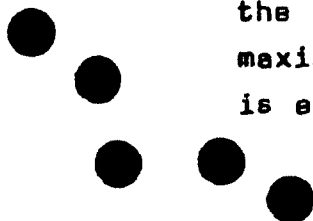
Fire teams are echeloned or angled to the rear (right or left), and used to protect an open or exposed flank.

R

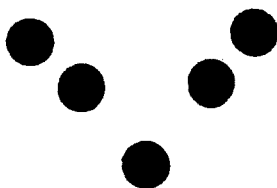


It is difficult to control, open to enemy fire from the flank that's not echeloned. It can concentrate maximum fire power to the front and to the flank that is echeloned, or angled to the rear.

L

(5.) SQUAD VEE:

has the same characteristics of control, all around security and ability to fire and maneuver to the front and flanks as the squad wedge. With four fire teams forward and one back, it is used when the enemy is located to the front, strength and location generally known. May be used when crossing large open areas.



The Squad VEE facilitates movement into the squad line for the assault.

SQUAD AS OUTGUARD OF THE COMBAT OUTPOST

In the organization of outguards, the following special considerations are integrated with troop leading procedures prescribed for squads of frontline platoons.

A. Coordination between positions

- (1) patrol routes between positions
- (2) mutually supporting fires

B. Reconnaissance

- (1) select a position for each fire team which provides:
 - a. long-range observation
 - b. long-range fires across entire front of outguard positions
 - c. mutual support between adjacent positions
- (2) locate patrol routes and contact points assigned by outpost commander

C. Fire plan

- (1) plan long-range fires to delay enemy advance
- (2) plan to cover withdrawal to general outpost

D. Security measures

- (1) sentinel and listening posts
- (2) patrols between outguards
- (3) warning devices

E. Withdrawal**F. Conduct**

SQUAD OF FRONTLINE PLATO ON

A. Receipt of Squad Commander's order

- (1) take maps, notebooks, pencil
- (2) ensure complete understanding of squad mission

B. Begin planning

- (1) make preliminary estimation of the situ based on:
 - a. the content of the squad commander's order
 - b. map reconnaissance and a visual recon made during the orientation.
- (2) Formulate tentative plan of defense
- (3) Arrange for movement of squad to defensive position (where, when, how) and for reconnaissance routes.

C. Conduct reconnaissance

- (1) Locate limits of squad defensive position
- (2) Locate limits of squad sector of fire
- (3) Select vantage point from which to orient and issue squad order
- (4) Evaluate terrain considering the following:
 - a. key terrain
 - b. avenues of approach
 - c. obstacles
 - d. cover and concealment
 - e. observation and fields of fire
- (5) Select position and sector of fire for each fire team based on analysis of terrain and assigned mission which provide for:
 - a. coverage of entire squad sector by fire
 - b. mutual support between all positions
 - c. coverage of enemy avenues of approach

d. coverage of obstacles

(6) Select own position which provides for:

a. best observation of squad sector

b. control of subordinate unit

ATTACK OF BUILT-UP AREAS

- Phase I : designed to isolate the battle area by seizing terrain features which dominate the approaches to it.
- Phase II: advance to the built-up area and the seizure of a foothold on its edge.
- Phase III: advance through the built-up area in accordance with the plan of attack

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS —

- (1) Advance through a built-up area will frequently consist of many separate and apparently independent actions. Control becomes decentralized and communication efficiency lowered. Teams must have a clear picture of scheme and progress of maneuver.
- (2) Observation — surveillance is complicated
- (3) Cover & concealment — excellent for both attackers and defenders. Defender has decisive advantage as attacker must expose himself to move through the area.
- (4) Avenues of approach — best are building interiors, for concealment. Teams must learn every possible avenue of approach to their areas of operation.
- (5) Positions — in built-up areas, it is desirable for team members to operate from separate positions, located such that they can provide mutual support while maximizing concealment. (Each team consists of two soldiers)

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DEFENSE OF A BUILT-UP AREA

A. Reconnaissance

- (1) Locate buildings assigned
- (2) Select position for each fire team in assigned building
- (3) Locate positions which provide for ground level, over-view and subsurface security

B. Planning

- (1) Assign each fire team a building or a portion of a building to defend
- (2) Assign PIF's to ARs down streets and alleys
- (3) Establish close-in protection for crew-served weapons located in assigned sector

C. Unoccupied ~~sector~~ buildings

- (1) Barricade, boobytrap, and plan fires on buildings in sector as directed

D. Occupied buildings

- (1) Barricade windows, doors and other openings
- (2) Remove drainpipes, vines and projections which can assist the enemy in gaining outside access to the upper floors or roofs
- (3) Sandbag individual positions in upper floors for protection
- (4) Construct individual barricades in rooms for protection.

- E. Care in construction of barricades must be exercised to preclude their becoming a handicap to movement of friendly forces.